a billion people under its rule. At this rate I believe they won't need another 60 years and not even nuclear war will be necessary for them to carry out their goal of one world government.

The French Catholic bishops see the fine line without aiding the Communist propaganda. In declaring that "nuclear deterrence is still legitimate," they see the issue framed within the Soviet plan for world domination.

For them the moral issue in 1983 is not limited to preventing nuclear war, it also means preventing an enslavement threatening French liberty, dignity and identity.

"For Marxist-Leninist ideology everythig including the aspiration of people for peace, should be utilized for the conquest of the world," said the bishops in a 5,000-word statement on nuclear morality called "Winning Peace."

The Russians know, without aid of a "Day After" movie, what nuclear war would be like. Their goal, plain and simple, is to conquer the world. They are using this "psychological war" of scare tactics to take over each country one at a time. If a nuclear war were to happen, no one's goals, including theirs, could materialize.

The Communists are smart, because they know their propaganda will work. Why would they even want to start a nuclear war that they couldn't win.●

AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 2755

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1984

● Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, for myself and my colleagues TIM WIRTH and JIM BROYHILL, I would like to make an explanatory statement concerning amendments added to H.R. 2755, the Federal Communications Commission Authorization Act of 1983 (Public Law 98-214), during floor consideration on November 18, 1983:

INDUSTRY CERTIFICATION OF TECHNICIANS IN THE PRIVATE LAND MOBILE SERVICES AND FIXED SERVICES

Section 10 of H.R. 2755 amends the Communications Act of 1934 to allow the Commission to endorse industry certification of individuals to perform transmitter installation, operation, maintenance, and repair duties in the private land mobile services and fixed services, if such certification programs are conducted by groups that are representative of users of those services, and are not composed of Federal Government employees.

Background

Generally, users in the Private Land Mobile Services utilize communications as an adjunct to their primary activities. Such primary activities would include business, industrial, land transportation and public safety functions, among the many possibilities.

In addition, unlike other communication services, the Private Land Mobile Services make intensive use of a limited amount of spectrum, often sharing allocations not only with other private land mobile users, but other services. Such intensive sharing of spectrum allocations makes technical compliance with accepted standards of engineering a necessity.

At present, only a holder of a General Radiotelephone Operator License may take responsibility for installation, service or maintenance of transmitters in the Private Land Mobile Services and Fixed Services. The FCC has proposed elimination of this requirement in General Docket 83-322. It is an extension of its earlier elimination of commercial radio operator license requirements in the broadcast services in Docket 20817.

The Commission reasoned in Docket 20817 that in the instance of those engaged in broadcast services, provision of such services are the primary economic focus of their activities, therefore, there is a commercial incentive for qualified personnel to take responsibility for maintaining transmitters in order to assure the success of the broadcast enterprise. In contrast, in the private services, typical private radio service users have neither the technical background or the economic incentive to maintain their transmitters themselves and must rely on third parties.

Elimination of the Commission's requirement of a General Radio-telephone Operator License to perform installation, operation, maintenance and repair duties could result in the possibility of unqualified individuals being made responsible for maintaining key functions of licensed facilities. Installation, servicing, and maintenance of private radio transmitters by unqualified technicians would result in diminished technical performance and increase the possibility of interference with other spectrum users. Therefore, it is in the public interest to retain a uniform public indicia of the qualifications of those individuals charged with service, maintenance and installation of private radio transmitters.

In recognition of the possibility that the Commission may find it in the public interest, convenience, and necessity to reduce the administrative costs and burdens of continuing to require Commission-licensed technicians in the Private Land Mobile and Fixed Services, the Commission is authorized to permit industry groups or committees to implement a comparable substitute. An industry-administered certification program, operating under Commission supervision, and subject to Commission authority, would provide such a comparable substitute. The process of industry certification is recognized in a variety of other fields as reducing the regulatory burden upon the government, and benefiting members of the industry through a self-regulation process. In this respect, utilization by the FCC of frequency advisory committees in the Private Land Mobile Services to assist in the frequency selection process is an already recognized and successful role which industry has played in promoting the efficient operation of these Private Radio Services.

We note that this provision may result in cost savings for the Commission. The provision permits the FCC to rely upon the private sector to aid in the technician certification process, which would free the FCC to direct its resources elsewhere, and reduce the regulatory impact upon the private radio users while maintaining qualification standards upon which such users may rely.

AMATEUR RADIO LICENSE EXAMINATIONS

Section 11 of H.R. 2755 amends section 4 of the Communications Act of 1934 to enable amateur radio groups, when they prepare, process, or administer examinations for amateur station operator licenses, to recover out-of-pocket costs from examinees. The total allowable cost per examinee may not exceed $4.00, adjusted annually for changes in the consumer price index. Amateur radio groups must maintain records of their out-of-pocket expenses, and certify them to the FCC.

Background

The issue of reimbursement of the volunteers' costs has arisen as a result of the Federal Communications Commission's implementation of Public Law 97-259. This law, among other things, permits the Commission to use the uncompensated services of volunteers to prepare and administer amateur radio examinations. It permits transfer of the amateur radio examination process, in whole or in part, to the amateurs themselves. This results in three specific benefits. First, there is a significant savings to the Federal Government in both costs and manpower. Second, it solves the problem of increasing unavailability of amateur examinations in many areas of the country due to Commission budgetary constraints. And third, it allows for increasing the examination question data base at the least cost to the Federal Government and thereby decreases the opportunity for applicants to pass the examination merely by memorizing the questions and answers instead of acquiring knowledge of the subject.

This provision is addressed solely to the process of administering examinations for the higher class amateur licenses. The Commission has implemented the authority to accept voluntary uncompensated services from amateurs in such a way that volunteers may incur significant expense. Unlike the regulatory scheme which the FCC applied to the novice examination procedure (vol. 48, Federal Register, pp. 45652-45661) to govern examinations for the higher class licenses requires two levels of volunteers. The first level, so-called volunteer examination coordinators (VEC's) would deal directly with the Commission and be responsible for coordinating the examinations within their assigned area. The continental United States is divided into 10 large areas, and each VEC is required to oversee the exams within his entire area.

Under the Commission rules, the examination questions would be selected in advance by the FCC from publicly available lists. The VEC would have to print the exam and distribute them to the local volunteers. The examination would consist solely of questions periodically selected by the FCC and communicated to the coordinator. After the examination is administered, the results would be forwarded to the coordinator for checking, then the papers sent to the FCC for issuance of the appropriate license.

The volunteers on the local level would be responsible for actually administering the examinations and sending the completed papers to the coordinator.

The organizing of volunteers to give examinations may entail significant costs to the volunteer organizations and individuals. This provision allows the amateur volunteers to recover their out-of-pocket costs. The upper limit to such recoverable costs is $4 per examinee—adjustable for inflation. The volunteers could not be authorized to recover more than their actual expenses, and would be required to certify to the Commission that all costs for which reimbursement was obtained were necessarily and prudently incurred.

This provision leaves implementation of this provision to the Commission. For example, whether the volunteer coordinators, the volunteer administrators or both will be allowed to recover costs is left to administrative discretion in order to insure the flexibility necessary to meet both present and future situations.

NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND SERVICES

Section 12 of H.R. 2755 adds a new section 7 to the Communications Act of 1934, estab-

lishing the policy of the United States, and therefore of the FCC, to encourage the provision of new technologies and services. The policy added by this section is intended to supplement the purposes of section 1 of the 1934 Act.

This section further provides that those, other than the FCC, who oppose a new technology or service must demonstrate that such proposal is inconsistent with the public interest. Finally, the section requires new service proposals to be acted upon by the FCC within one year of the date of a petition or application, or, if a proceeding is initiated by the FCC, within one year of that initiation date. In the event that a petition or application proposing a new service was filed prior to the date of enactment of this provision, the Commission shall make a final determination of any such petition or application within 12 months after the date of enactment of this section.

Background

If not blocked by the FCC, the forces of competition and technological growth would bring many new services to consumers. However, in the past, the FCC has often hampered the development of new services. For example, the FCC imposed stringent regulations on cable, pay cable, and subscription television which delayed the introduction of these services for many years. The Commission delayed the important cellular radio service for about a dozen years, and the Commission has yet to make a decision on VHF Drop-Ins, a proceeding in existence for about five years. These delays in authorizing new services have also extended to such other services as low power television, and FM drop-ins. In general, delays in authorizing new services are not isolated events; they have been more the rule at the FCC.

A major reason for delays in authorizing new services is the fact that competitors to the companies proposing to offer to the new service, not wanting to see increased competition, file in opposition to new services. In the past, the broadcast industry, for instance, has often argued that a new licensee or service would have an adverse economic effect on an existing broadcast licensee or licensees, and alleged that this would result in a decrease in service (i.e., public interest programming) to the public.

The claim of economic harm was specifically made by the broadcast industry in the Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS) and FM drop-in proceedings, and has been made in a number of cases involving individual licenses where an incumbent station has sought to block a new station from being authorized. It is the intent of the new section 7 to preclude the Commission from considering the claim of adverse economic effect on an existing licensee when such claim is raised as it has been to date.

New section 7 places the burden on those who oppose new service proposals. These parties must demonstrate that new service proposals are inconsistent with the public interest. This procedure is intended to shift the balance of the process in favor of new services and technologies, but allow the FCC, on an expedited time frame, to review the application for consistency with the Communications Act of 1934, and take appropriate action.

New section 7 is intended to encourage the availability of new technologies and services to the public. It is not intended, however, to enable a particular person or persons to obtain a license to provide a new technology or service if that person or persons are otherwise precluded from doing so (or may only do so under certain conditions) by the Communications Act of 1934, or by FCC rule or policy. For instance, this section would not enable a television licensee to provide cable service in the community in which he or she broadcasts, because the Commission has banned that kind of cross-ownership.

Nor is it the purpose or intent of this section to undermine the competitive safeguards and prohibitions in such common carrier decisions as the Second Computer Inquiry, or in the rules governing the introduction of competition in the transmission and customer premise equipment markets. Such decisions are designed to encourage the provision of new services and technologies to the consumer in a competitive environment. This section should not be used to justify deregulatory decisions that could reduce competition in the common carrier or other areas.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO COMMUNICATION CONFERENCES

Section 18 of H.R. 3736 provides that U.S. delegations to conferences held under the auspices of the International Telecommunications Union shall have at least three vice-chairpersons. Such vice-chairpersons shall be officers or employees of the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Communications Commission, unless declined by the agency.

Background

Conferences held under the auspices of the International Telecommunications Union are critical to our nation's future communications needs. It has long been traditional for the Executive agencies most concerned with the preparation for these meetings to be represented with vice-chairpersons on the delegations. This long tradition was broken this past summer at the Direct Broadcast Region II Conference, when only one vice-chairperson was named. We believe that multiple vice-chairpersons strengthen our delegations. Much of the work of convincing other nations to support our positions at these meetings is done outside of the meeting itself, in one-on-one discussions with delegates from other countries.

This work, representing the United States positions in these discussions, and at other unofficial events can be critical to our success. The added stature accorded to vice-chairpersons at the ITU meetings is thus important to the success of the mission, and this provision ensures a return to the policy that worked well in the past.

We intend that this provision become effective immediately and apply to the next ITU conference, which is the High Frequency World Administrative Radio Conference in January. We also recommend that the American broadcasters most affected by the decisions of the High Frequency WARC also be represented among the vice-chairpersons. The operations of Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty, and the Voice of America are critical to presenting our way of life across to the people of the world.●

LEBANON IS DIVIDED AND SHOULD BE LEFT THAT WAY

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1984

● Mr. LONG of Maryland. The question of the Marine presence in Lebanon has proven to be one of the most divisive issues facing this Nation today. I urgently ask each of my honored colleagues to consider carefully the arguments raised in the article reprinted below by our esteemed colleague from California, HENRY A. WAXMAN.

Mr. WAXMAN, a veteran of this Chamber and a legislator nationally recognized as one of Israel's most devoted and effective friends, outlines an alternative to the policies of the administration and the alternatives so far proposed.

The text of Mr. WAXMAN's article, "Lebanon is Divided and should stay that way," from the Los Angeles Times of January 12, 1984, follows:

LEBANON IS DIVIDED AND SHOULD BE LEFT THAT WAY

(By HENRY A. WAXMAN)

The latest rumors of a truce in Lebanon are likely to produce the now-familiar cycle of hope, doubt, confusion and disappointment. It is time for Israel and the United States to distance themselves from Lebanon's domestic quarrel and take a hard look at the fundamental assumptions on which current policies are based—and then to act on the conclusion that is already apparent: U.S. and Israeli forces must be withdrawn, and the ethnic and religious factions of Lebanon must be given the opportunity to live apart and in peace.

One of the most basic assumptions behind policy regarding Lebanon is that it is a sovereign state. It is not. One classic definition of a nation remains that offered by the great German political theorist, Max Weber: "A State . . . successfully claims the monopoly of the legitimate use of physical force within a given territory." By that definition, Lebanon does not exist.

The government of President Amin Gemayel controls little more than the territory around the presidential palace. It does not even have control over predominantly Christian East Beirut. That area is controlled by the Falangist militia, an arm of the Falangist Party founded by Gemayel's father. The militia is prepared to fight fellow Christian Lebanese soldiers rather than yield to the "central government."

A united Lebanon ruled by a strong Christian government was the dream of Israeli soldiers and diplomats 18 months ago. It was stillborn, and current efforts to revive it appear doomed.

In Israel, many war-weary people insist that their military presence in Lebanon was mainly a result of American pressure. Some top U.S. policy-makers argue the reverse: They insist that the presence of Marines in Beirut is a sacrifice made by America for the sake of Israel. Both arguments are wrong. And both countries are hurt by their current situation in Lebanon.

Many Israelis are urging a prompt pullout of most of their forces. Even the army has proposed a massive reduction of its troop strength in Lebanon and a substantial pullback from the present Awwali River demarcation line. This was promptly rejected by the government, but popular pressure for implementation of the army's radical proposal is sure to mount as Israeli fences are increasingly targeted by Shiia terrorist attacks.

Certainly, Israel's security concerns about its northern borders deserve paramount consideration. However, it is imperative that the Israeli army leave southern Lebanon before the Shias simply replace the Palestine Liberation Organization as the source of terrorism that denies peace to the Galilee.